

That a movement is on foot to build a Million Dollar Hotel for Bay St. Louis is truly good news. The right men are fostering the proposition and there is no room to doubt its realization. Truly, will this fill a long-rent-want. Let's all pull together.

The Standard

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum, Always in Advance. BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY.

Double Standard Daily

THIRTIETH YEAR—No. 18.

Whoever Pure Drugs and Superior Services are Paramount.

Bay Drug Company

(Successors to Power Drug Company)

Beach and Main St. Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Our prescription department is in charge of Mr. S. E. Cowan, graduate pharmacist of years experience, whose knowledge and ability is a guarantee.

Our stock of drugs is new and dependable. Make no mistake. Have the Bay Drug Company fill your prescriptions. Efficiency and dependability counts—prices so reasonable as to warrant your return.

Our Soda Fountain department—with VELVET ICE CREAM—

caters to your patronage. A Fresh Stock of Choice Box Candies.

PRESS AND COMMENT.

tribute to a fund that is to be raised to purchase Federal Hill, the old colonial mansion where Stephen Foster wrote the imperishable song, "My Old Kentucky Home."

Senator Pat Harrison, in a speech in the Senate recently characterized Colonel George Harvey, the newly appointed ambassador to Great Britain, as "a vindictive, self-anointed, intolerant political adventurer."

It is indeed pleasant in this day of strenuous commercialism and strife to see one in high position pause meditationally and display a bit of sentimentality.

This song is a national favorite and is one of the old songs of the old south that will live forever. The southern melodies are about the only music, characteristically American, that this country has produced.

Musical students point out that almost all the real melody that has ever produced in the world has been the outpouring of the soul of a race in bondage. War-like and aggressive races never produce real melody.

We are all familiar with the Irish melodies quaint in their longing and loved by the whole world.

The dreamy, melodious music of the Hawaiians is the result of generations of people who fought few wars and were never successful in any. Commercialism ruins music.

We trust that Governor Morrow's appeal will meet with generous response and that the old mansion may be preserved for all time as a tribute, not only to the writer of this much loved song, but to a period in American history that is rich in memory.

It is very confusing for the readers of the daily papers to read on one page of the famine in China in which millions of human beings are dying and millions more destined to die because of the lack of food-stuff and then note on the next page that the price of eggs in Minneapolis has been reduced to a figure so low that local eggs cannot compete because of the importation of eggs from China. Still further on the paper we read that the bean growers of the Pacific coast are seeking a certain percentage of secrecy, not infallible as was clearly

Lines in those strife torn countries are indeed tightly drawn and if peace and good will is ever restored it would seem that the one accomplishing this will have the power, as the negro preacher said, or "unscrewing the inscrutable."

Governor Morrow of Kentucky has just issued a proclamation that is unique among state documents in both character and subject. He calls upon all Kentuckians, wheresoever dispersed around the globe, to contribute to the immovable object.

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YOU'D BE SURPRISED!

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

© 1920 by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

There it was again! Butler Ainsworth laid down his fountain pen with a groan. That phrase had been the death of him yet. Forever it buzzed in his ears, and twice he'd nearly written it down in the manuscript of his play.

"How the Dickens was a man, already wildly running his fingers through his hair in the throes of extracting from his vocabulary the exact word for the big moment in the great love scene at the end of the third act, to coin the vital expression when his ears were being assaulted by murdered English and meaningless slang? Just listen to her at this moment!"

"Charley blew me into a couple seats at the show last night."

"You'd be surprised!"

"Sure, he's going to take me to the dance Tuesday."

"You'd be surprised!"

With feelings similar to those of the historic camel at the placing of the last straw, Ainsworth strode to the door and flung it open.

"Miss Carter!" he exclaimed, "will you kindly go downstairs and if there is any girl down there whose tongue is not hung in the middle send her up, if you please. Thank you."

That evening Betty, Butler's sister, listened amusedly to Butler's tirade on the gender female. "Oh, Butler," she said, "you shouldn't generalize. You know I always maintain that every girl, even the primpest, proudest one, has a little bit of deviltry in her. Well, quite likely all the slangy, shallow ones have their speck of sobriety and earnestness—she just didn't show you that side." Oddly enough it was not the last part of Betty's sentence which stuck in Butler's mind, but the first. And it was that he recalled the next morning as he watched the girl who had been sent up to replace Susie.

Was it possible that a girl of this type, with such deep gray eyes under level brows, such a serene mouth, such a steady poise, possessed any slightest spark of deviltry? Butler found it a positive pleasure to watch her supple, well cared-for, accurate fingers and ponder what hidden surprises a man who knew her well might discover.

Every morning she worked for him, until at last the finished play was ready to place before the manager. Butler had planned, on its completion, a long rest on sunny southern shores. Suddenly it occurred to him that that would mean foregoing the sight of Miss Lane.

"I say, Miss Lane," he begged boyishly. "Just to help me celebrate, won't you go out to lunch with me?"

The girl, who had been slipping on her gloves, paused, raised her inscrutable eyes to his, seemed to be considering his proposal, then replied in even tones, "No, thank you."

A mad desire seized Butler to break down this barrier of reserve. Her eyes, he told himself, were the windows of a soul well worth the knowing, or he was not as adept a judge of women as the author of three successful plays should be.

"Just this once," he pleaded. "Anywhere you say, and I won't do it again. I am so glad to get that thing off my mind that I want to go out and throw up my hat and do a stately dance, but you can't do that sort of thing all by yourself."

Perhaps the shadow of very genuine disappointment clouding his face, as she still hesitated, finally influenced the girl. "All right, I will," she told him. "Just this once."

That night Butler sat cozily opposite his sister on the other side of the table in the tiny dining room of the apartment. Betty kept for her brother, told of taking his stenograph out to lunch. "She's quite a girl," has depth," he added.

"What's her name?" asked Betty absent-mindedly, thinking that next time she would either put more gelatin or less water in the dessert of jelloed fruit.

"She's a Miss Lane," replied Butler.

Betty looked up quickly. "No, Peggy Lane?" she asked.

"Can't say," said the man, wondering why on earth he didn't know her first name. "This girl is rather tall—very quiet and reserved."

"Couldn't be Peg," declared his sister with emphasis. "Peg is in some downtown office, but she's the opposite of that description—or was when I used to see her—a regular live wire."

"That isn't at all like my Miss—er—I mean, this Miss Lane," said Butler in some confusion. "She's quite the opposite."

The sunny southern shores waited in vain for Butler Ainsworth. That industrious young man was at work on a new play which required long hours of dictation to his stenographer.

And presently he broke his word and asked her to go to lunch again,

and she broke hers and accepted. And he asked her to the theater and she went. And he asked Betty to come down and be introduced. And the words of the introduction were never uttered.

"Peggy Lane!"
"Betty Ainsworth!"

"It's been ages since I saw you!"
"Simply ages, my dear!"

Tableau with Butler for audience trying to solve the riddle—was this the Peggy Lane Betty knew or the Margaret Lane he thought he knew?

Three weeks later Butler sat on an old mahogany settle that had been Peggy's grandfather's. Near him sat Peggy.

"Tell me, Peggy," he began suddenly. "Why were you so different in the office from—well, the way you have been since Betty came down?"

"Why?" said the girl slowly, "when I decided to be a stenographer, I thought I would do better work, make a better impression, and incidentally protect myself if I adopted a little, well, an impersonal front. A business man wants an efficient machine, not an irresponsible madcap, which is why I was always known as until recently! And I found it was very satisfactory, as I saw no reason to change it just because my employer proved to be Betty Ainsworth's brother."

"I see," said Butler, gravely. "But if I told you I loved both of you, and wanted you both for my own, what would you say?"

Into Peggy's gray eyes crept the suspicion of a twinkle, and Butler was immediately reminded of what Betty had said about the little bit of deviltry that lurks in every girl. But Peggy hadn't answered. Was she going to frame a gentle refusal?

"Come, dear," he urged, anxiety quite evident in his tone. "What would you say?"

Peggy grew very sober. "I can see you dread to hear," she said. "But—all the little imps of laughter twinkled in her eyes. You'd be surprised!"

"You adorable darling," cried Butler, and took her in his arms.

PRIZE ANCIENT JURY BOXES

Officials of Two Massachusetts Towns Proud of Receipts That Have Been Long in Use.

Lynn and Saugus, noted in other ways, are perhaps unique in their possession of ancient jury boxes. Ancient as American things go, for the Lynn box has been in constant use for 150 years, and the one in Saugus has served for probably over 100 years.

Names of all men eligible for service on juries were deposited in the box, and from them those were chosen who later acted as jurymen. There is no reason to fear that either box will soon cease to serve, so far as condition of the material goes. For both were made strong and fit to last for many years more than they have already seen. Both were made by hand, with hand-forged locks and hinges. Crude in general workmanship and materials; perhaps they are, but they are safe.

The Lynn box is 11 inches long and six inches high, and perhaps eight or ten inches wide. The lock is almost five inches long by 8 inches high, and strong enough to guard a house or almost a castle. The hand-made handle allows freedom in carrying from one place to another. Former City Clerk Parsons used the box through his whole term of office, and so far Jason Attwells, the present clerk, has continued the custom.

Richard Mansfield, the first town clerk of Saugus, made the box that has been used in his town since 1815. It is 10 inches long by 8 inches high, and presumably the box was constructed soon after. Mr. Mansfield was grandfather of George H. Mansfield, and of Justin E. Mansfield, who is now junior of the town hall and keeper of the lockup.

The box is made of thin wood nailed together. Hinges for the cover were made from wire loops, and the lock is as large and as powerful as possible. It is strong enough to guard a house or almost a castle. The hand-made handle allows freedom in carrying from one place to another. Former City Clerk Parsons used the box through his whole term of office, and so far Jason Attwells, the present clerk, has continued the custom.

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The school children of the canal zone have picked out and sent to this country a boulder to be placed by the grave of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The illustration shows, at the right, Helen and Harriet Hertz, twins, selecting the stone, and left, the presentation of the boulder to Mrs. Roosevelt.

KOREANS SLAIN BY JAP TROOPS

Missionaries Tell of the Atrocities Perpetrated in Chientao District of China

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED

Charge Deliberate Intention of Wiping Out All Young Christians—Not Punished for Religion, Say Japs, but for Banditry and Rebellion.

Tokyo.—Details of alleged massacres of Koreans by Japanese troops, the burning of Korean villages and the destruction of native crops are given in statements received from Canadian missionaries in the Chientao district of China, supplementing previous reports on this subject herefore received.

One of the missionaries, Dr. S. H. Martin of Newfoundland, physician, attached to the Canadian Presbyterian mission at Yongjung, who visited the village of Norabatoy on October 31, two days after the Japanese went through that district, states:

"The facts recorded below apply to the whole district of Kando or Chientao, in the southern part of the provinces of Kirin, China. Japan, under the strongest protest from China, has sent over 15,000 men into this part of China with the seeming intent of wiping out existence, if possible, the whole Christian community, especially all young men.

Charges Wholesome Murder.

"Villages after village is daily being methodically burned and the young men shot, so that at present we have a ring of villages surrounding this city that have suffered from fire or wholesale murder or both. The facts below are undoubtedly accurate:

"At daybreak a complete cordon of Japanese infantry surrounded the main Christian infantry of Norabatoy and, starting from the top of the valley, set fire to the immense stacks of unthreshed millet, barley and straw and then ordered the occupants of the houses outside. In each case of the father or son stepped forth he was shot on sight, and as he fell on his face, perhaps only half dead, great piles of burning straw were thrown on top of him.

"It was shown the blood marks on the ground caused by the bayonet thrusts inflicted on the men as they strove to rise from the flames, in spite of the fact that they had been shot three times at close range. The bodies were soon charred beyond recognition. The mothers, wives and even children were forced spectators of this treatment of all the grown males of the village. Houses were fired and soon the whole country was full of smoke, which was plainly visible from this town. The Japanese soldiers then spread out and burned the houses of Christian believers in other villages all the way down the valley to the main road. Then they returned home to celebrate the emperor's birthday.

Photographs of Murders.

"As we approached the nearby villages we found only women and children and some white-haired men. The women with young babies on their backs were walking up and down wailing. I photographed ruins of 10 buildings, among which were old men whose teeth were falling out, and women who were crying and I was so angry at what I had seen that I could not hold my camera steady enough to take a time exposure.

"We have names and accurate reports of 62 villages where murders and fire have been used. One village has had as many as 145 inhabitants killed. Houses have been burned with women and children in them. At Sonmung 14 were stood up in front of a large grave, then shot and their bodies

were destroyed with burning wood and oil. This is typical."

Rev. W. H. Foote, Canadian Presbyterian missionary at Youngjung, names several villages in which the homes, schools or churches of Christian natives were burned and says that in one of them 25 people were shot and the bodies burned. Those cases, he declares, are "absolutely authentic," the premises having been inspected by four missionaries and a customs official.

Eighty Shot at Un Tong Ja.

Quoting Koreans as his authority, he says that 23 persons were shot and seven burned to death in their own houses at Cheng San; that 80 were shot at Un Tong Ja, and that these were all Christian villages.

"The soldiers and commanding officer who go to these places," asserted Mr. Foote, "as a general thing have no conversation whatever with the people, but do their diabolical deeds and pass on. Kue Sei Tong is the only place where any reason was given to the people for the action."

"A Korean accompanied the soldiers and told the people that the officer said he had evidence that the owner of the house had collected money for Korean patriotic purposes. If only the offenders suffered, even the Koreans would not seriously object, but they were not punished for their religion, but for banditry and rebellion. No charge was made against the missionaries.

Colonel Hata, while admitting that harsh measures had been adopted, said bad conditions had existed in that district for a long time owing to the unchecked activities of Chinese bandits, Korean outlaws and Russian Bolsheviks. He said he was confident that the Japanese soldiers had not been guilty of the barbarity with which they had been charged.

Describing the action of the Japanese soldiers at Kuan Chang, Rev. Mr. Foote said that the young men of that village were "herded in front of a Korean house and, without even a form of examination, shot down 23 in all." Then the bodies were heaped together in two piles and covered with wood and burned. When the fuel was burning placed on them, some of the wounded still were able to rise, but were bayoneted to the ground and met their fate in the flames.

Were Hard-Working People.

"I know these people well," Mr. Foote continued. "They live in an out-of-the-way glen. The

Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places Figuring in World Events

Report by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., for Department of Inter-American Bureau of Education.

WHAT CHICAGO OWES TO GEOGRAPHY

Chicago is the subject of one of a series of bulletins on American cities. The following description is based on a communication to the National Geographic society by William Joseph Showalter:

"Geography made Chicago. Its position at the foot of the Great Lakes resulted in its evolution as the farthest inland terminus of navigation of the inland seas."

"Made what it is by the processes of geography, Chicago soon returned the compliment by helping geography transform other regions. Its slaughtering and packing industry has changed the center of gravity of the meat-producing world. Its agricultural implement industry has revised the economic status of more than half of the inhabitants of the earth. Its sleeping-car industry has entirely revised the geography of travel, bringing hundreds of places separated by mountain and plain close to each other."

"It is interesting to pause for a bird's-eye inventory of what the city is today. Fourth in population, it ranks first among the world's great urban centers in many ways. No other place butchers as much meat, makes as much machinery, builds as many cars, sells as much grain, or handles as much lumber."

"The Michigan avenue improvement is a major feature of the how famous 'Chicago Plan.' The beautiful highway, with its connecting arteries, unites the North Shore with the South side. For years this thoroughfare has been the pride of Chicago, and the admiration of all who visit the city. As a part of the Lake shore drive that links the woods of southern Wisconsin with the plains of northern Indiana, it is a magnificent street."

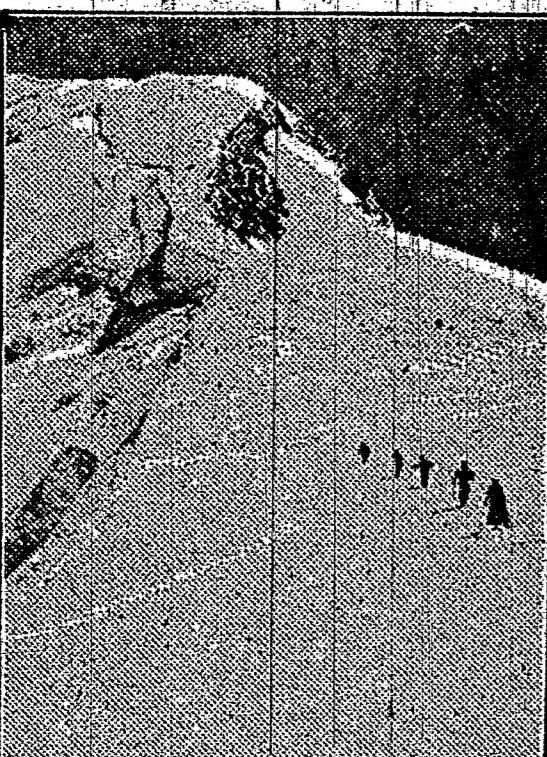
"To secure the full benefits of her situation, the city is undertaking to connect her three great lakeside parks. Already Lincoln park has edged a narrow way southward along the beach until there is a wonderful curving stretch of green reaching to Grand avenue and making a four-mile parkway unbroken and unmarred."

"The city annually spends five million dollars for park purposes; more per capita, perhaps, than any other city of the first order in existence. There is not a 'keep off the grass' sign in the entire park system; and all recreational facilities are free except the boats in the lagoons."

"There is a swimming hole, within walking distance of every boy in Chicago; and even with the fine municipal bathing beaches of the lake front not far away, these midcity park lagoons are always in use, providing joy for the hearts of the kiddies who visit them."

MONT BLANC: APEX OF EUROPE

Mont Blanc undoubtedly remains "the apex of Europe" in spite of the loss of a part of its top in a gigantic snow and landslide as reported in press dispatches early last winter. This great mountain led its nearest European competitor for altitude—Monte Rosa—by 564 feet. Though actual measurements of the loss in



Summit of Mont Blanc.

height by Mont Blanc have not been reported, estimates are that it has lost only "some scores of feet," a loss which still permits it proudly to rear its head far above all other pinnacles of the earth's crust west of the Caucasus.

Mont Blanc, the "White Mountain," is the westernmost of the great peaks that form the Pennine Alps, which include in their length of about 60 miles such well-known features as Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Great St. Bernard Pass, and Mont Blanc itself. Mont Blanc lies on the border between Italy and France. About ten miles to the northeast, also on the crest of the Pennines, is the common corner of France, Italy and Switzerland. The towering White mountain is easily visible in fair weather from Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, 60 miles to the west.

ANTS MAKE BISCUITS

According to recent stories of the common Mediterranean ant, the ants here are estimated at four to six million tons, and they are continually on the move, carrying with them their food supply and their young. They are said to be

days, the consequences during

struggle for being witnessed before

the Austro-German armies on

the north and other central powers forces

attacking on the south.

Moldavia had approximately one-

fourth of the population, and one-

fourth of the area, of the Romania

of 1921. The population is a little

less than two and a quarter million,

and the area a little less than 15,000

square miles.

To the west of it lie the

Transylvanian and the Austrian crown

lands of Bukowina.

To the east lies

Bessarabia, with the river Pruth mark-

ing the boundary the entire distance.

On the south is Wallachia, the other

wing of the Romanian kingdom.

The Sereb river divides Moldavia

into eastern and western sections,

flowing the entire length of the prin-

cipality along the foothills of the

Carpathian mountains. Eastern Mol-

davia, composed mainly of the high

plateau lying between the Pruth and

the Sereb, is approximately 275 miles

long and has an average width of

about 50 miles.

Western Moldavia is entirely

mountainous, the crest of

the Carpathians forming the boundary

between it and Austria-Hungary.

The history of the principality of

Moldavia is of striking interest. It

was founded about the middle of the

fourteenth century by the Wallachian

Voyvode Bogdan. It soon grew to be

a large state, embracing the present

Moldavia, Bukowina, and Bessarabia.

Poland and Hungary were both rivals

for favor at the Moldavian court, with

neither able permanently to assert its

overlordship. Stephen the Great ruled

Moldavia from 1457 to 1504, and de-

fied the Turks, winning a signal vic-

tory over them at Rakova in 1475.

Gradually growing stronger, however

the Moslems succeeded again, under

Stephen the Great's successor, in es-

tablishing their mastery.

Although the Turks never settled

the country, they proceeded to build

fortresses, and thus managed to hold

their ground.

Up to 1821 the country was gov-

erned by hospodars appointed by the

sultan from the families of Greek aris-

ocrats. In that year native princes

were once more made to head the govern-

ment, but in 1822, Russia having

gained a victory over Turkey, was ac-

corded a protectorate over Moldavia

under the treaty of Adrianople. This

treaty was terminated by the Crimean

war and the treaty of Paris. There-

after the powers agreed to set up the

two principalities of Moldavia and

Wallachia, which in turn decided

in 1859-61, that they would unite under one head and become one country.

For who Saint Stephen was, and

why he thus honored, we must go

back some nine hundred and odd

years. In Hungarian history, from

which we gather the following infor-

mation: Walk came to the throne of

the Magyar Duchy in the year 907.

He applied for and received the title

of Apostolic King from Pope Sylvester

II, and was crowned in Budapest in

the year 1000, under the Christian

name of Stephen. He did much for

his countrymen to bring them into

the established church, and founded

schools and convents. His adminis-

tration was a wise one, and so firmly

did he deal with the attempted upris-

ing of the Old Magyar Religion party

that when his death occurred, in 1036,

he left his country entirely converted

to Christianity. So much had he done

for the advancement of the Christian

faith among the wild hordes of east-

ern Europe, and added to the civiliza-

tion of his subjects, that he was

canonized and glorified as the

apostle of Hungary.

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The Sea Coast Echo.

CHAS. G. MOREAU, Publisher
Official Journal of The Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.
Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

CITY ECHOES.

St. Joseph's Auxiliary meeting Tuesday afternoon at Convent basement.

A beautiful line of religious articles just received at the Bay Jewellery Store.

Mrs. Fred A. Wright and little baby are spending two weeks visiting parents at Tucson City, Miss.

Mrs. R. E. Howell, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is here on a visit of several weeks to Mrs. W. G. Forsyth, and family, at the home in Second street. Mrs. Howell is Mrs. Forsyth's sister-in-law.

Mrs. John Osmach has gone to Memphis, Tenn., where she will spend two weeks visiting her sons, Messrs. Guy and Henry Osmach, and attend the wedding of the latter, which happy event occurs May 5th.

Lost: In Bay St. Louis, on April 23rd, one dog, full grown, black and white, tip of ears bitten; answers to name of "Prince"; dog of no value but to owner; reward: Mrs. E. F. Otis, Ozona, Miss.; telephone collect.

Mr. E. J. Giering, who moved here last year from Slaughter, (Leroy County), Miss., and has made his home since, has in the process of building, a six-room bungalow on land in the rear of his present dwelling, which, when complete, he intends occupying.

"The Tea Room," regular cafe for ladies and gentlemen, will open on Monday with Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Horton in charge. The interior of the building, Front and State streets, has been renovated and made most attractive and no effort will be spared to make the place attractive and the service as satisfactory as possible to the patrons.

Mr. Terrell Perkins has contracted with A. B. Day for the immediate building of a bungalow dwelling on the lot north of the Perkins home, on Front street, and a plan of the most attractive type has been adopted for the future home of the bridal couple. The new home will occupy the site of the former Robinson home, destroyed by fire.

Architect Ed. Sporn has in the drawing plans for a 300-foot pier, bath and rest rooms, with roof garden, for J. N. Wisner, who will construct same in front of his home on the beach front, and will be pushed to completion in time for the early summer. The construction will be of first-class type and the structure is going to be an ornament to the already beautiful water front.

An immense crowd at the Victory Airdome last night showed its appreciation of the enterprise of the management of that popular resort in sparing no expense and putting on a superlative Charlie Chaplin feature in addition to a two-reel story of something else. The Charlie Chaplin pictures are expensive, but Manager Arthur Seaside is determined to give the public big attractions notwithstanding how expensive.

Mr. S. N. Nail, resident manager of the Western Newspaper Union at Birmingham (Ala.), was a business visitor to Bay St. Louis Wednesday and was a visitor to the town as well. He was so charmed with the beauty of the place, location, climate, etc., that he said before leaving we had made him dissatisfied for the balance of his life—oi, at least, until he could return here. And there are others.

Hancock's new Nicholson Avenue Theatre opens tonight with a striking Vitagraph feature and a two-reel comedy. The program for next week appears elsewhere in the columns of The Echo. For the present there will be three showing nights a week. In the near future there will be a show every night. Every effort is being exerted to give the best for the money and a determination to make the place a popular resort for ladies, gentlemen, and children.

An appropriate exercises on Thursday and last night marked the closing of King Consolidated school. Prof. S. P. Powell, superintendent, Hon. Carl Marshall, of this city, delivered the baccalaureate address last night, in the presence of a large audience. The term just ended has been one of the most successful in the history of the school, and it is well that the same corps of teachers that have made the success possible will have charge of the school next year.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and large attic, front and back gallery building attached; large dining room; servant's room; large side gallery, 45 x 7 feet wide, furnished with 5 electric drop lights in every room and half stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several mature pecan trees; lot 65 x 300 = \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712, Canal Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, or telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

On the achievement of the success Sunday in raising \$30,000 for the debt and building fund of the church of Our Lady of the Gulf, a telegram appraising him of the fact was sent Rev. J. M. Pendegast, at Vicksburg, Miss., Monday morning, since it was he who first planned and built the church in 1903. The following reply was received from the former pastor, addressed to Rev. Father J. A. Gmelch, the present pastor: "Heartiest congratulations to pastor and people upon their extraordinary achievement of yesterday."

The Echo regrets to learn that A. L. Stokes and family will in future reside at Gulfport, where last week he purchased the beautiful Thomas home on the beach front. Mr. Stokes has considerable business interests in Gulfport and by reason thereof he feels that he can better serve his business interests in that place. The Stokes' departure will be regretted by all.

"If it isn't an Arkansas friend Kodak." The Bay Jewellery Store.

The A. & G. Theatre is making a strong bid for patronage, and many a fine attraction has been booked for the immediate future and the summer season. The management is putting in another machine in order that all pictures may be presented without interruption, eliminating the intermissions, thus not breaking the thread of the story will be welcome by the A. & G. patrons and the public generally and the enterprise of the management is to be commended.

Miss Irma Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hale, who has been an invalid for years at the home of her parents at Cedar point, accompanied by her sister; Miss Mamie Hale, left during the week for Baltimore, Md., where she is at John Hopkins Hospital undergoing a special treatment by specialists. It is stated that cure for Miss Hale is possible, and the many friends of the family fondly hope for the young lady's complete recovery to health.

She has been ill as a result of a nervous shock received some years since while traveling through Europe, on the receipt of a message announcing the drowning of her brother which occurred at Gulfport.

A movement is on foot to place a memorial window in the church of Our Lady of the Gulf to the memory of Dr. Stephen, who recently died, and who was one of the oldest teachers at St. Stanislaus. It was he who conducted the "day school" for many years, and many successful men of today owe their schooling and subsequent success to the good work of this good man. The work of soliciting funds from former pupils of Dr. Stephen is in charge of Mrs. G. Y. Blazier, who is working indefatigable and whose efforts already are marked with a considerable degree of success. Many of the business people and others not pupils of the back school, as it is popularly known, have contributed. The window will be of stained glass and will correspond with the one already in the church. The tribute is not only a beautiful and lasting one but fitting and most deserved.

NICHOLSON AVENUE THEATRE. Nicholson Avenue.

PROGRAM.

Tonight (Saturday) April 30th. "The Purple Ciphers" featuring Earl Williams; a 5-reel Vitaphone Special and Jimmy Albrey, in "The Decorator," a two-reel comedy.

Tuesday Night, May 3rd. "Li Gung Lang," featuring Sessee Hayakawa, Big Comedy "Why Be Jealous."

Thursday Night, May 5th. Big Special featuring Edith Day, in "Children Not Wanted," Comedy "Kiss Me, Caroline."

All performances begin at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

Watch for big special program in next Saturday's Echo.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE GULF.

The generosity of the Catholics and other friends of Bay St. Louis and the efficiency and hard work of the Captains and their lieutenants has put OVER THE TOP in the sum of \$30,000.00 drive. It made Sunday, April 24th, a day ever to be remembered in the history of the parish of Our Lady of the Gulf. It made sure the beauty of the place, location, climate, etc., that he said before leaving we had made him dissatisfied for the balance of his life, BIG and giving BIG brought all this about.

The first installment on the notes will be due one month after date of note. BE READY. The Captains and Lieutenants will collect this first installment in their respective districts.

The first payment will permit the paying of the major part of the church debt.

The books are still open for additional pledges and contributions. Those who perhaps were overlooked or who were not at home, or who did not understand well enough the nature and purpose of the drive and for one of these reasons or all of them gave little or not at all, can still come in. It is an opportunity which none will want to miss.

The names of all the contributors and of the amount pledged or given will be published in this paper after the payment of the first installment—after May 25th.

We have performed a duty which we owe to God and we performed it nobly. No wonder then that we look so pleased and feel so good.

May the God you love because you love the beauty of this house! Your pastor,

A. J. GMELCH.

HIBERNIA SUNDAY.

The Hibernia Bankers will be over Sunday with the best jazz band they can find in New Orleans. All the Bank girls bring good money and bring over a hundred visitors on the trip. The scheduling of the Bankers is the biggest thing the College has done towards advertising the Bay in a long time. These are visitors of the better class and all leave with best words for the fine treatment accorded by the College and the Bay people. Come out Sunday and show the visitors that we appreciate them being here.

WORK TO BEGIN ON GULFPORT HOSPITAL SOON.

Actual Construction on New King's Daughter Hospital at Gulfport May Begin in Thirty Days.

The building of the new King's Daughter Hospital in Gulfport which has been delayed for some time on account of the illness of Mr. Stokes has considerable business interests in Gulfport and by reason thereof he feels that he can better serve his business interests in that place. The Stokes' departure will be regretted by all.

"GOD BLESS YOU!"

Chapel Closes.

Yester evening I held up my hands.

We was gon' have big dinner at Cain's Cafeteria, us, hem, hem, hem, cher. I'm gon' tell ye dat we been bees com to make drive is been wat live in la belle Bain St. Louis who is de mo gran chanteur wat yo gon' need bout y'all.

Coco no-buddy's wat live in dis country neber see somteen like wat was make happen is Sondy, lemme tell ye bout all dat, hem?

Dat Ron Perez Gmelch heem hees wat shes calls his big pile mans an dey name dem Zeekatev Committee, hem, an dat Zeekatev bunch dem day name hole lot Capitaine, and dem Capitaine dem dey name son il tells ya wat dev call le Lieu-maine (to do work, hem, and sen in de yard firs if deys got bad dog) abien le Capitaine Li-Etelle (das wat dev call Stars in Americane, hem) hees look roun to som good dog bait an hem by fall on me, so me I'm wat yo do is shoot dem bull an make fren wid de dog and ax peop to make de subscribe alrite den—we all, hem, start, ya, yo no each one dem Capitaine Li-Etelle hees crit numbers 12—We go in mos all de house an we shot de hole famille till den deep sine de pen to pay moneys by dem house de den, wen we go in we have to make fren wid de dog an wen we go out we have to renew acquaintance, hem. Abien, we work all de day in buss haf pass seven clocks we all make de revicie round by dem Casey Hall—dat look like wey dey was meet day, den dem Macarole Brae Bar dev come to make de segande an help drive, wid music us fellas wat bin make de drive we all stan on tabs and chare an shoot de bull by dem peop to moneys. Coco had wood make yo surprises if you see dem peop how dey ak-dagon, Coco, dev git craze wid de excited in one fellas start give no as de oddfellas tell we have no den \$30,000.00 to collect—I have one black boder an I keep count wat dev give an rite on dare dem nodder peop kin say. So-namagan, Coco dat was gran, stea, ya! Me I coon see, yo, no, mai, yo dev was gon' beaupoint. Ange was dev bout in de Caseys Hall we all dem good peop was give dey moneys to make God house mo prutty, ya!

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Saturday, May 7—Gladys Walton in "Pink Lights" and comedy.

COMING!! "Doradina" the famous dancer in "The Woman Untamed."

CHANCERY COURT SUMMONS (No. 2449).

No. 2449.

The State of Mississippi.

To Cassie B. Luc:

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Hancock, in said State, on the 4th Monday in May, 1921, to defend the suit in said Court of Hancock, wherein you are a Defendant.

This 9th day of April, A. D. 1921.

A. A. KERGOSIEN, Clerk.

CHANCERY COURT SUMMONS.

No. 2450.

The State of Mississippi.

To Eddie Roberts in "Street" and comedy.

Wednesday, May 8—Vivian Martin in "Husbands and Wives" and a two-reel comedy.

Saturday, May 11—Gladys Walton in "Pink Lights" and comedy.

COMING!! "Doradina" the famous dancer in "The Woman Untamed."

CHANCERY COURT SUMMONS.

No. 2451.

The State of Mississippi.</

STORIES from Here and There

Puzzle of "The Switzerland Trail" Road



Boulder, Colo.—Many a visitor to Rocky Mountain National park has delightful memories of his trip into that most popular of all the nation's public playgrounds by way of the Denver, Boulder & Western railroad. This road was so picturesque that it was called "The Switzerland Trail." Visitors got on at Boulder and got off at Ward. It was climb, climb, climb every foot of the way for Ward in 9,280 feet up in the air. From Ward the visitor went by automobile stage to Estes park via Allen's park, Copeland lake and Long's

peak—a magnificently scenic drive.

Well, in 1919, the Colorado state public utilities commission gave the road leave-to abandon service, because its income was insufficient to justify its operation. In July, 1920, the Supreme court, in a suit instituted by various mining companies, which protested the order to cease service, instructed the utilities commission to order traffic restored. The commission demanded a rehearing before the court.

The rehearing was pending, the railroad company under the order originally given by the commission, proceeded with the tearing up of tracks and the sale of all its rolling stock and other property.

The Supreme court has now reaffirmed its previous ruling—that the road should be ordered to resume operation. Now everybody interested is wondering how road that doesn't exist can be operated.

The track is gone; the rolling stock is gone. There is nothing left but the right of way—and the scenery!

Six Holdup Men in a Blue Touring Car



CHICAGO.—One or six holdup men who toured the South side in a large blue touring car, robbing seven victims within an hour, was captured shortly before midnight by Patrolman Charles Tepper of the New City station.

He was identified as Alfred Scottson of Mrs. Mary E. Scott of 4928 Prairie avenue. He made at full confession. The six had indulged comedy and gallantry in the raid preceding the arrest.

The attention of Patrolman William Titurka was first attracted to the gunmen when he saw a man walking backward down Vincennes avenue, near Forty-sixth street. The policeman stood with open arms and the man, Grover Fitzgerald of 4836 Vincennes avenue, "crawfished" into them.

"Gosh, officer, I'm glad to see you!" he exclaimed. "I've been held up. Those men in that blue car dragged me inside of the machine and robbed me of \$25. Then they pointed a revolver at me and told me to get out and walk backward or they'd shoot me."

The car next pulled up in front of the home of Mrs. Minnie Guggenheim, 911 East Forty-first street. Two men

leaped out and robbed Mrs. Guggenheim of \$14. The robbers then sped Forty-fourth street and Ellis avenue, where they dragged Patrick Quinn, 734 East Forty-third street, inside. They robbed him of \$15 and threw him out three blocks farther south.

Four more men victims were robbed in rapid succession.

Then they overtook Lawrence Larson, 6736 Cregier avenue, and Miss Judith Anderson, 6841 Bennett avenue, returning from a movie. Larson's arms shot skyward. Miss Anderson screamed. The leaders stepped over and patted her cheek.

"Don't be afraid, little sister," he said. "We wouldn't hurt you. Let em go. The kid's scared."

No Wonder Seattle Looks Down on Reno

RENO DIVORCES GRANTED 991 SEATTLE DIVORCES GRANTED 2450

The first eleven months of last year. But Washington granted 2,430, or 7.2 a day, during the same period. Energy, enterprise and ambition have won deserved pre-eminence.

Washington seems to have courted the success that has come to her. She has the most attractive divorce laws in the country. All that you have to do is to express a wish to be divorced from your husband or your wife, as the case may be, and the decree is made absolute on the spot. Almost

any reason will do if the judge has a fellow-feeling for you, and wants to help and not hinder, to boost and not knock.

All the statutory causes for divorce have been swept away in Washington, where they have what they call a blanket provision by which the judge may accept any reason that happens to look good to him.

It is true that there is a residence cause in the Washington law, by which an applicant must live in the state for one year before he can apply for a divorce, but the law can easily be circumvented by becoming the nominal tenant of a dwelling and then going wherever you wish until the year has expired.

Will Sue for Valuable Gotham Property

NEW YORK.—A suit which harks back to the days of George Washington and which, if it proves successful, will bring into the possession of Chicagoan many millions of dollars worth of choice New York property is being prepared for filing here.

The suit, which will name as defendants the heirs of John Jacob Astor, the Astor estate and the municipality of New York, will be filed on behalf of H. Wilkins Brodgood of Chicago; his sister, Mrs. George J. Schuster of Milwaukee, and 10 other heirs of Gov. George Clinton of New York, vice president of the United States during the administration of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

The basis of the suit is the sale of what is now Greenwich village to John Jacob Astor by Governor Clinton in 1803. At the time of the sale the governor owned the property on which the village now stands, and other real estate extending to the water front. The sale specifically exempted the water front property, but it is claimed

that through graft and the workings of the famous Tweed ring in New York, many years ago, the property excepted but not appropriated by persons having no right to it.

For years Citizen Genet of France, whose name was familiar in the days following the revolution and who had married the only daughter of Governor Clinton, fought for the recovery of the property, but politics and poverty caused his efforts to have little avail. Then a map on which the original sale had been marked was lost and this balked the heirs for many years.

Why the Detective Punched the Tailor

DENVER.—"Judge," said Harold Connor, "I am a secret detective! I can show you my credentials from the school I took engineering in, and I was never arrested before."

"But you are a criminal now, with crooked connections, between the two Williams, Cleaves, in the business."

"I go into his place, where the school I took engineering in, and I was never arrested before."

"But you are a criminal now, with crooked connections, between the two Williams, Cleaves, in the business."

BEAUTIFUL TYPE OF FARM HOME

Nine-Room House Supplies Accommodations for Large Family.

DRUDGERY DONE AWAY WITH

Unusually Well Designed and Substantially Built—Has Screened-in Sun Porch and Sleeping Porch—Rooms Are airy.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE to those interested in the subject of building their homes. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he can answer all inquiries on these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Building ideas have changed a whole lot in the space of less than ten years. Many old features which were considered absolutely necessary to the comfort of a home have been eliminated entirely and many new ideas which were frowned upon as freaks when first suggested are now the regular thing. We have in mind the sun parlor or porch and sleeping porch, now one of the most popular features in city home, apartment or farm home. People have become educated to the appreciation of good fresh air when sleeping. Our grandfathers regarded open windows in the sleeping rooms with a feeling akin to horror. Everything was shut down tight, and it seemed to be the notion to prevent as little fresh air as possible from getting into the bedrooms.

But times have changed radically. Today fresh air is recognized as one of the greatest aids to health, and homes are being erected along lines that will provide a maximum of fresh

air.

The kitchen is modeled along practical lines, being small, condensed and complete. It is only 10 by 16 feet.

Immediately adjacent is the washroom, a very essential part of the farm home because of the work it

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Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places
Figuring in World
Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., for Department of Interior, Bureau of Education

CHERSO MAY BE THE HELGOLAND OF ADRIATIC

The Rapallo agreement of last November which fixed the status of the troublesome city of Fiume and disposed of other moot points in regard to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic sea, gave Italy an important foothold near Fiume in the obscure island of Cherso.

Practically unheard of on this side of the Atlantic, eluding most travelers even escaping many of the seekers after the little-known places of Europe, Cherso neither is inaccessible nor unattractive.

It dangles like a pendant in the Gulf of Quarnero, low hung from the neck of Fiume. It is the Long Island of that port, its shore line rising 12 miles to the south. Its slender form extends to the southwest for 40 miles, though it never exceeds seven miles in width, and its area is somewhat more than twice that of the District of Columbia.

Holding in mind this location, near the head of the Adriatic, in view of the plans to make Fiume a buffer state between Italy and Jugoslavia, the strategic possibilities of Cherso become apparent. Indeed one may picture it as a potential Helgoland of the Adriatic.

A natural curiosity of the island is Lake Vrana, or Crow's Lake, with a surface 40 feet above the sea level, fed and drained by invisible streams. The island is rugged, with one mountain peak rising more than 2,000 feet above the Quarnero waters. Gibraltar-like rocks rise precipitously 1,000 feet along one of its shores. Here are the dome-like caverns of Suergo, now protected from the sea by a wave-built rock barrier.

The devastating Bora, which sweeps the Dalmatian coast, drops its salt spray over Cherso, excluding many varieties of plant life. The absence of large trees and scarcity of springs are two physical characteristics. In the north laurel and mastix grow, and vines and olive trees abound in the southern portion.

Politically Cherso was included in Istria, when under Austrian rule. With its neighbor islands, Lussin, to the southwest, and Vegla, to the east, it was a part of the Lussin district.

Cherso lies off the shores of the northern part of Dalmatia and the Croatian littoral, a region formerly known as Morlachia. The Morlachia channel preserves this name originating with the Slavic invaders of Dalmatia, who called the Latinized people they found there Vlachs, or Macro-Vlachs—Black Vlachs. Thus the Slavs of this region have come to be known, by a corruption of this title, as Morlachs.

In rural districts Morlachian women retain their historic costume, which includes a kerchief for the head, many strands of beads, a waist band from which hang amulets and various trinkets, and, over a blue cloth gown, an apron of exquisite embroidered pattern. About her neck an unmarried girl wears a string of coins and rings which comprise her dowry. Formerly the men wore their hair in a plait.

TABRIZ: PERSIA'S CAPITAL CITY

Tabriz, capital of Persia, from which diplomatic representatives recently fled at the approach of Bolshevik forces, is one of the most important cities in Persia. Its population is about 200,000. Tehran, the capital, is the only place in the dominions of the shah which exceeds it in size.

It is beautifully situated in a wide valley on the River Ajil, which flows into the salt lake of Urmia 95 miles to the west. Although apparently surrounded by mountains, Tabriz has an elevation of more than 4,000 feet, and the climate in winter is extremely severe.

Hundreds of springs and fountains water thousands of beautiful gardens in this ancient city which for centuries has enjoyed a deserved reputation as a health resort. Indeed tradition says that the place was founded by Zobideh, the wife of Harun-al-Rashid, hero of the "Arabian Nights." According to this legend, Zobideh came here to recuperate from a fever in the year 791, and a cure was quickly effected, thanks to the salubrious climate, hence the name Tab ("fever")-riz ("poor away"), or "fever destroying." As a matter of cold history, however, Tabriz was in existence four centuries before the birth of the beautiful Zobideh.

Up to the time of the completion of a railway through the Caucasus and the improvement of transportation facilities on the Caspian sea, Tabriz was the emporium of Persian trade with the West. Now, however, most of its trade has been diverted to Astara, on the Caspian, 150 miles to the east, and to Resht, 200 miles to the southeast.

Of the three hundred mosques of which the city boasts only one deserves special mention. It is the famous Blue Mosque, so called because it is covered with blue tiles. It dates from the fifteenth century and is now in ruins. The ark or citadel is a brick building of massive walls, with a tower 120 feet high.

More than half of the trade of Tabriz was with Russia. Its chief imports before the World war disturbed conditions were cotton and woolen tissues, sugar and tea.

DIGGING INTO HISTORY WITH PICK AND SHOVEL

Recent deciphering of a clay tablet which may add a thousand years to the span of our pride history—for it contains a code of laws said to antedate that of Hammurabi by a millennium—is another reminder that archeologists are finding stranger true stories than fiction can reveal.

The pick and spade of the explorer have resulted in astounding revelations, says a communication to the National Geographic society from Albert T. Clay, who has deciphered some of the most famous of the documents.

"Above all else, one of the greatest surprises is that the earliest peoples, instead of being barbarous or uncultured, were civilized and possessed a culture of a high order," writes Doctor Clay.

"Several ancient libraries and immense archives have been found.

Ruins of a Library Building at Nippur, 4,000 Years Old.

Years ago the library of Ashurbanipal (668-626 B. C.) was discovered at Nineveh. In more recent years temple and school libraries have been found at Nippur, Sippar, Larsa, Babylon, and Erech. The libraries of the first three sites belong chiefly to the third millennium B. C.; those of the last two belong to later periods.

"But especially large archives of these documents, numbering several hundred thousand and belonging to the third and fourth millenniums B. C., have been found at Tello, Nippur, Drehem, Jotha, and recently at Ur.

"The Code of Hammurabi, written about 2000 B. C. upon a large and somewhat irregular stele, is perhaps the most important monument of antiquity of a high order. In codifying his laws, Hammurabi organized them in a definite and logical order, based upon accepted judicial decisions. In no better way is it possible to become acquainted with the everyday life of the ancient Babylonian than by a careful study of the Hammurabi Code."

POSEN, THE EXPERIMENT STATION FOR "KULTUR"

The province of Posen, formerly part of Germany's eastern Prussia, and one of the most important fragments of old Poland, which had been incorporated in the new war-born Poland, was the unhappy experiment station for some of Prussia's most vigorous and futile efforts to Germanize an alien population.

Until the northern portion of Posen fell to Prussia, after the first partition of Poland in 1772, and the remainder was annexed to Prussia 21 years later, Posen's history was blended with that of Poland. In connection with the first partition, it will be recalled that Frederick the Great adopted the ingenious scheme of surrounding those parts of Poland he desired with a military force, on the pretext that he was seeking to check the spread of a cattle disease.

After being handed for a brief period, Posen fell to Prussia again in 1815, and for more than half a century Germany paid little heed to it. After the division of the vast estates and other economic changes, Polish middle classes in Posen began to prosper, whereupon, toward the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Prussia began to take notice of its provincial "Tosky."

Germany had been amalgamating there since the thirteenth century and the newcomers, at first welcomed. Severance of Posen from Poland enraged that feeling, though open friction was not generated until Prussia began her repressive measures.

Polish nobles had kept alive Polish traditions, but Prussia was more alarmed by the prosperity of the Poles than by what today might be called the nobles' propaganda. So she set about Germanizing Posen, both by colonization and by compulsion, much as she attempted to do to the French in Alsace.

Prussia's first move was to make German the language of the schools. Police were ordered to disperse meetings where Polish was spoken.

After 10 years that program failed to make much of a Prussian impression upon Posen, so a commander was sent up, in 1884, to buy land from the Poles for German settlement. Before the failure of this policy was

overcome, however, the German administration of 1900,000 natives was superseded again and again until, in 15 years, more than half of Posen had been bought for German colonists. Still the Poles predominated. More kept coming from Poland and opposition to the German program was intensified as the measures became harsher.

Even Germany was scandalized when, in 1912, it was brought to light in the Prussian parliament that pupils had been whipped by the wholesale for failing to say the Lord's Prayer in German. But the opposition of the grownups did not cause the world-wide interest aroused by the school children's strike in 1906 when about 100,000 Polish pupils took that means of protesting against being beaten when they would not answer questions in German. The Prussian government refused to accede to the request of the archbishop of Posen that children be permitted to receive religious instruction in Polish. Parents who withdrew them from school were imprisoned.

Efforts to absorb or cut out the Poles by German colonization having failed, a measure was passed for the expropriation of Polish land. Further laws were enacted compelling wider use of the German language. Then came the Kattowitz incident in 1910, crowning a series of events which bordered on the absurd, wherein a number of minor officials who had voted for Poles at a municipal election were removed from office.

Posen is smaller territorially than Maryland, but had half a million more population in 1910. About a million Poles—more than half the total population in Posen—were established there before the World war. Posen has mineral deposits of lignite and salt. Much of its land was tilled. Its manufactured products, besides those of its breweries and distilleries, were sugar, cloth, tobacco, bricks and machinery.

THE CZECHS

Recent dispatches reporting attempted uprisings among the radical element in Czechoslovakia, and statements that a stronger and stronger entity toward the German inhabitants is being shown on all sides by the Czechs and Slovaks, center interest once more on this newly created central European republic that was carved after the war from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The following description of the Czechs is based on a communication to the National Geographic society from Prof. Ales Hrdlicka.

A 1,500-year-long life-and-death struggle with the German race which surrounded them from the northwest and south, with a near-burial

"But especially large archives of these documents, numbering several hundred thousand and belonging to the third and fourth millenniums B. C., have been found at Tello, Nippur, Drehem, Jotha, and recently at Ur. They are the westernmost branch of the Slavs; their name being derived according to tradition, from that of a noted ancestral chief. The term Bohemia was applied to the country probably during the Roman times and was derived, like that of Bavaria from the Boii, who for some time before the Christian era occupied certain parts of these regions.

Nature has favored old Bohemia, an important part of Czechoslovakia, perhaps more than any other part of Europe. Its soil is so fertile and climate so favorable that more than half of the country is cultivated and produces richly. In its mountains almost every useful metal and mineral, except salt, is to be found. It is the geographical center of the European continent, equally distant from the Baltic, Adriatic and North seas, and though enclosed by mountains, is so easily accessible, because of the valleys of the Danube and the Elbe rivers, that it has served as the avenue of many armies.

Besides Bohemia, the Czechs occupy Moravia and adjacent territory in Silesia, both formerly parts of Austria-Hungary. The Slovaks, who show merely dialectic differences from the Czechs, extend from Moravia eastward over most of what was formerly Hungary.

The Czech is kind and with a stock of native humor. He is musical, loves songs, poetry, art, nature, fellowship, the other sex. He is an infant thinker and restless seeker of truth of learning, but no apt schemer. He is ambitious and covetous of freedom in the broadest sense, but tendencies to dominating, oppression, power by force over others, are foreign to his nature. He ardently searches for God and is inclined to be deeply religious, but is impatient of dogma, as of all other undue restraint. He may be opinionated, stubborn, but is happy to accept facts and recognize true superiority.

He is easily hurt and does not forget the injury; will fight but is not lastingly revengeful or vicious. He is not cold, calculating, thin-lipped, nor again as inflexible as the Pole or the southern Slav, but is sympathetic and full of trust and thoroughness.

"The most pressing need is for tuberculosis and neuro-psychiatric patients.

"For tuberculosis patients there are 7,381 beds in hospitals operated by the public health service and 1,000 beds in

Need Hospitals for Service Men

Surgeon General Reports Ex-Soldiers Breaking Down at Rate of 1,000 a Month.

SICK AND INSANE INCREASE

Ask \$30,000,000 to Provide for 10,000 Additional Beds—Many Patients Now Housed in Flimsy and Inflammable Structures.

Washington.—To properly house and care for the rapidly increasing number of American ex-soldiers who suffer from tuberculosis, mental diseases and other afflictions, approximately \$30,000,000 is needed immediately, according to a letter written to Senator Ashurst of Arizona by Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the bureau of the public health service.

At the present time, the surgeon general states,

"For neuro-psychiatric patients there are 2,500 beds in institutions operated by the public health service and 1,000 beds in the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind. Of the 2,500 beds of the public health service 475 are in leased institutions, and owing to the character of the leases are not to be counted upon in the permanent hospital program.

"For general medical and surgical patients there are 9,048 beds in institutions either operated by or to be acquired by the public health service.

Of this number 4,621 are not satisfac-

tory and should be replaced.

10,000 More Beds Needed.

"After careful consideration of (1) the number of war risk insurance patients in hospitals, (2) the present government hospital facilities, (3) the necessity of replacing some of the undesirable hospitals, (4) the increase in the number of war risk insurance patients within the past twenty months and (5) the geographical distribution of the ex-soldier population, it is found that there is urgent need for 10,000 additional beds for tuberculosis patients, 4,500 additional beds for insane patients and 900 additional

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The Sea Coast Echo

CHAS. O. MOREAU, Publisher

Official Journal of The Board
of Trade, Hancock County, Miss.

Official Journal of Board of Mayor
and Aldermen, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

CITY ECHOES.

Mrs. L. A. Fortier and sister, Miss M. Augustin, have home yesterday from New Orleans, where they spent part of the week visiting friends and relatives, and in which city both ladies are widely known in culture's charmed circle.

—Mrs. Wallard and granddaughter, Catherine, of Seattle, Washington, have moved to Bay St. Louis, and have apartments at the Connor home in Union street, where they will remain until permanently domiciled in their own home. Mrs. Wallard is a sister of Mrs. F. J. Landry in State street.

—The "Old Timers" of Bay defeated the Logtown Baseball team by a score of 5 to 2 last Sunday with Egloff and Luc on the mound for the Bay team. Egloff allowed four hits in six innings. The old reliable pitcher, Forest Luc made a fine come-back allowing one hit in three innings. The Old Timers have not lost a game this season.

Mr. John S. Rester, well-known and substantial farmer of Caesar, was a visitor to Bay St. Louis Thursday. He brings the information of the new rural free delivery route for that section of the county that has been completed in every detail of arrangement, and will go into effect about May 15th, to be known as Picayune R. F. D. Mail will be delivered at the very homes of Caesar residents when the arrangement goes into effect.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Joseph O. Mauffray on the front page of this week's edition. There will be a sale on all of next week for "Wear-Ever" Aluminum utensils and at prices that no housekeeper can afford to let go by. One of the show windows of the store carries a most attractive display of the aluminumware and is attracting unusual interest. Read the advertisement and take advantage of the opportunity. Only for next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Hicks Edwards are rejoicing at the advent of a son in their family, whose arrival dates since Monday at their Winter home in New Orleans. This latest addition to their family of beautiful children now numbers two daughters and two sons. They will return to Bay St. Louis sometime towards the end of the present month, and many local friends will warmly welcome them.

—The Nicholson Avenue Theatre program for tonight includes a Griffith production, "The Whisper Market," a feature of unusual value and interest; a drama of compelling interest. Tuesday night's program will present Bessie Barriscale, a universal favorite with all movie lovers, and on Thursday night, the famous star, Clara Kimball Young, in "The Claw." Manager Horlock says these features are of the best, and, according to the patronage he will cater to their wants at all times.

—Invitations have been issued by the members of Class '21, Bay High School for the commencement exercises, which will take place on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Woodmen Hall. The class is composed of Randolph Ware, Thatching, Ethel May Osoomak, William Bertrand Jackson, all of Bay St. Louis. The class motto is "Toniit we teach—Where shall we teach?"

—Mrs. Corinne Schwann Vann, of Brookhaven, Miss., has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Nell LeVerne, to Mr. Jasper P. Davis, of Bay St. Louis, the happy event to take place on Monday afternoon, May 16th, at the home of the bride-elect's mother. Mr. Davis is one of the best known of the young men of this city, and has a position of public trust. At present he is connected with the telegraph service at Brookhaven. During the late war he was in the radio service. In advance, The Echo joins the many friends of this excellent young couple in extending best wishes and congratulations.

—A message from Neelison Thursday conveyed the intelligence of the death of Dan Carver, one of the best known men in the county. Mr. Carver at one time resided in Bay St. Louis and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Washington and Franklin, which property he owned at the time of his death. No man was better known; his business connections were many, and he was identified in various ways with the active interests of the country. While he had been ill for a long time, the news of his death was a shock to the many friends of the family.

—W. A. McDonald, president of the Bandera Oil Company, returned home Saturday from a trip to Hengerford, Texas, the scene of the company's drilling operations, and where he spent several days. He reports the work progressing under the most favorable conditions, and that the indications are very encouraging. In fact he was so well pleased with what is already accomplished and the outlook so encouraging that he left for Texas again Thursday and where he will spend most of his time until the success of the well is determined. The bulk of the stock in the Bandera Oil Company is owned in Bay St. Louis and should succeed in crowning the efforts of this business venture if it will redound largely to many of our townpeople. Bay St. Louis will profit largely thereby.

—Mrs. W. W. Harrison, whose beautiful beach villa is over a social center for the charm and grace of the local elite, was honored on a recent day afternoon to one of the most notable bridge parties of the season. The interior of the house was fully decorated with natural flowers, and the tables were set with white cloths and flowers. The menu was elaborate, and the entertainment included a variety of musical numbers.

—Mayor R. W. Webb is working diligently in conjunction with the Engineer Shaw of Gulfport in working out a plan, simple, adequate, yet economical in construction, calling for a system of municipally-owned waterworks. Mayor Webb has points of advantage uppermost in mind, namely, a source of revenue for the city and a means of reducing the city fire insurance rates, thus reducing the property owner's burden two-fold. The city at present has no other source of revenue than by direct taxation. Extra sources of revenue would reduce high taxation. A water supply meeting the standard requirements of insurance companies would reduce the present high rate, to say nothing of affording better fire protection. And again, users of water might possibly enjoy a cheaper water rate with a bountiful supply. Municipally-owned waterworks, however adopted, has always proved successful. The cost of up-keep is infinitesimal as compared with other public utilities. A water plant system practically takes care of itself.

—FOR SALE: Ford automobile, good running order. For quick sale, only \$150. For further information apply at The Echo office.

—The provision of building a tourist hotel for Bay St. Louis is that which meets with instant favor.

It is the determination of men and women who have the best interests of Bay St. Louis both as a city and all-the-year-round resort for the present and future to effect such organization that will build such a hotel and will fill a long-felt want. In fact, it is surprising such a step has not been taken long ere this. The time has seemingly never been more propitious, and it is safe to say the matter will be accomplished judging by the calibre of the citizens who are at present identified with the move.

Men with good business sense and sober judgment favor a hotel the cost of which would not be a burden to maintain, and the overhead expense of which would not absorb legitimate profits to those who will put their cash into the project. Yet

The Echo notes with pride and gratification that the cost is not too conservatively considered for the figures

under consideration run from \$100,000 to possibly double that amount and maybe a little more for the "trimmings?" The outlook for the big hotel for Bay St. Louis was never more encouraging than at the present time.

—FARM WANTED: Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. JONES, Box 551, Olney, Illinois.

—Work of demolishing the building on the site in Main street (near beach) purchased last year by Edwards Bros., a total Ford selling agents, began this week, and possibly when The Echo will have gone to press there will be nothing left of one of the oldest dwelling houses in the city—veritably an old landmark.

Messrs. Edwards had generously given the use of the building to the St. Joseph Clinic and Hospital Association, of Bay St. Louis, and under its roof for the past many months was housed the free clinic.

The new hospital not ready for occupancy, Grand Knight Joseph O. Mauffray, representing the local council of Knights of Columbus, thoughtfully and generously placed

the use of the K. C. Hall at the disposal of the clinic, where the dispensary is now temporarily located.

In the meantime work of remodeling of the building recently purchased for hospital purpose and the building of additions thereto will be rushed to early completions. However, the improvements contemplated are extensive to the extent that it will require possibly two or three months,

according to the opinion of a member of the board of directors, expressed to The Echo. Mr. Edward Sporl, local architect, has placed a drawing in the show window of W. L. Bourgeois' store, showing the front elevation of the hospital, which is admired by all who see it.

—FOR SALE OR RENT: One upright piano, good order. Apply Mrs. O. SANDE, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

GULFPORT AERO POST TO BE DISCONTINUED SHORTLY.

Denby Notifies Mississippians of His Decision—Return of Property Considered.

The Navy Department has decided to discontinue the naval training station at Gulfport, Miss., which was established as a temporary training camp early in the war. Senator Harrison and Congressman Johnson made a hard fight to have the station retained, but Secretary Denby had advised them that the station would be abandoned at once. The following letter from Secretary Denby to Senator Harrison explains the department's action:

"My dear Senator:
Referring to our recent conversation regarding the naval station at Gulfport, Miss., I have taken the opportunity to discuss the matter with the officials in the department to ascertain what facilities the navy has for the training of men and to learn if the necessities of the service at this time were such as to make it desirable to ask for appropriations for the continuance of it. After careful study of the facts laid before me, I am of the opinion that we will, by abandoning this station, have ample facilities for the training of men. This coupled with the necessity for stringent economy has necessitated the abandonment of Gulfport as a naval training station. Our men will be withdrawn at once. A board has been appointed to consider the matter of the return of the property to the state, county, etc."

I understand that the Treasury Department may want this splendid property for hospital purposes, so will advise the department accordingly.

Very truly yours, EDWARD SPORL.

EDWARD SPORL,
Architect.

EDWARD SPORL,
Architect.